



Wilson Disowns Work of Col. House as Peacemaker, Said to Meditate Separate Treaty With Germany

7,000 B. R. T. Employees Vote to Strike, but Leave Time To Be Decided Later

Executive Committee of the Carmen Seeks to Have War Board Act to Stop Brooklyn Tie-Up

Motormen of 'L' and Subway Not in It

Union Leaders Predict Tie-Up of All Surface Lines When Call Comes

Seven thousand employees of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system voted unanimously to strike, at meetings last night and early to-day. The last meeting of workers on the night shift was held at 2 o'clock this morning.

No time was fixed for the strike, this being left in the hands of the executive committee of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees.

The strike meetings were held at Arcadia Hall, Halsey Street and Saratoga Avenue, Brooklyn, to take action on the refusal of Lindley M. Garrison, the B. R. T. receiver, to grant an increase in wages or to treat with a committee affiliated with the union.

There are 12,000 employees on the B. R. T. surface, elevated and subway lines. How many of these are affected could not be learned. It is predicted by the union leaders that the surface lines will be tied up, and many of the elevated and subway workers will be called out. The elevated and subway motormen are affiliated with a different union. The union claims a membership of between 7,000 and 8,000.

Will Seek Arbitration

The committee of sixteen, headed by James Sheridan, empowered to set the date for the strike, will do everything in its power to settle the controversy amicably before calling out the men.

Immediately after the strike vote was cast the committee addressed a letter to Mayor Hylan, asking his intervention to prevent a strike, which would endanger millions of dollars' worth of city property. The committee will try to call upon the Mayor to-day to personally lay the matter before him.

At the same time, it was announced, the Federal War Labor Board will be asked to take a hand in the settlement of the questions at issue. The walk-out will await the action of the Federal and city agencies.

The Papers All Read

The strike vote was taken after the reading of a report of the committee, which included the demands of the union, Receiver Garrison's reply, and the following recommendation:

"We have been guided by the action of the receiver when he published his notice of March 11 that he would deal with a committee of his employees and that he was not concerned about whether they belonged to a labor organization or not.

"We have pursued this thought to its logical conclusion, that where it was not possible for the receiver and your committee to get together, we would place our case before the National War Labor Board.

"In view of the actions of Receiver Garrison, we feel that your committee has done everything in its power to adjust the matters in controversy in a peaceful way. The committee has kept in mind that fact that the traveling public of Brooklyn must have transportation to and from its work and that it is a vital part of the life and welfare of the community.

Strike Vote as Weapon

"Therefore your committee recommends that a strike vote be taken in order to bring the pressure of public opinion upon the company, and have it agree to submit the matter in controversy to the National War Labor Board.

"In taking this action it is for the purpose of placing the company in its proper position before the traveling public of Brooklyn, and the vote is to be placed in the hands of your committee to be put into operation after every honorable effort has been made to reach an amicable understanding with the receiver of the company."

After the report, with its recommendation, had been accepted unanimously, the following letter was sent to Mayor Hylan:

"Dear Sir: We, the undersigned committee representing the employees of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, in meeting assembled, were selected to wait on you for the purpose of seeking your aid in the bringing about of an amicable understanding of the differences between ourselves and the company.

"We do this in the hope that you, as the representative of the people, whose interests represent millions of dollars in property and which should be safeguarded against any unnecessary loss to the taxpayers through a labor controversy which we believe can be avoided, will help us with your intervention.

"Expressing the hope that you will give this matter your personal attention, because of its very great importance to the welfare of our community,

Sunday "Movie" Bill Now Up to Governor

ALBANY, April 8.—The Thompson Sunday "movie" bill, which would give local municipal authorities power to permit or prevent exhibitions of motion pictures after 2 p. m. on Sundays, was passed by the Assembly late to-day by a vote of 84 to 68. The measure now goes to the Governor for approval. Thirty Republicans, including Majority Leader Adler, voted with the solid Democratic and Socialist minorities in favor of the bill. Speaker Sweet was recorded in opposition.

The debate on the measure lasted more than two hours. Subsequently, the Assembly, by a vote of 77 to 42, passed the McElligott bill to make it illegal to carry on the business of bootlegging on Sundays after 3 p. m., except in hotels and on ferryboats.

Thompson Tells Bribers' Names; Inquiry Voted

ALBANY, April 8.—The Senate to-day ordered an investigation of Senator George F. Thompson's charges that one man offered him "up to \$500,000" and another—an ex-Governor of this state—had dangled the Republican nomination for Governor in 1920 before his eyes to act favorably on the Martin streetcar rate bill.

Whole Subject of Graft for Last Two Years Is To Be Opened Under Resolution Passed by State Senate

ALBANY, April 8.—The Senate to-day ordered an investigation of Senator George F. Thompson's charges that one man offered him "up to \$500,000" and another—an ex-Governor of this state—had dangled the Republican nomination for Governor in 1920 before his eyes to act favorably on the Martin streetcar rate bill.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, of which Alvah W. Burlingame, of Brooklyn, is chairman, was directed by a resolution adopted unanimously to conduct the investigation. Senator J. Henry Walters, majority leader, announced that funds for the investigation will be provided for in the supplemental appropriation bill.

After the Senate had taken this action the Assembly, following a bitter struggle, passed the Martin bill, which empowers the Public Service Commission to increase the rates of fare on streetcar lines, on subways and elevated roads, notwithstanding any existing franchise, contract or agreement.

The vote was 77 to 68. Assemblyman Simon L. Adler, majority leader, voted against the measure. Thaddeus C. Sweet, Speaker of the Assembly, voted for it.

Monstrous, Says Goldberg

Assemblyman Mark Goldberg denounced the Martin bill as one of the most monstrous pieces of legislation ever introduced. He reminded the legislators the bill came from a rural legislator, and yet would affect almost wholly the big cities of the state.

"Who handed you this bill?" demanded Assemblyman Goldberg, of its introducer, Assemblyman Louis M. Martin, of Oneida County.

"The bill was handed to me by Harry B. Weatherwax, of Albany, chairman of the traction companies of New York State," replied Assemblyman Martin.

Mr. Weatherwax's organization is composed of nearly all the streetcar lines in the state.

In defending his bill, Mr. Martin declared the interests behind it were entitled to their day in court. He said the measure should not be called a six-cent bill, or a seven-cent bill, as it would not necessarily result in the raising of fares.

"It merely permits the traction companies to present their case to a properly constituted tribunal," he said.

Speaks for Investors

All the New York City men, with the exception of Wilfred E. Yenker, of Brooklyn, voted against the bill.

The Senate's session to-day was calm. It did not convene until nearly 1 o'clock, waiting until the Senate Judiciary Committee finished its secret session. The only witness was Senator Thompson, who was assured in advance that he could disclose his information in camera and there would be no real investigation.

Senator Thompson, it was learned, told the committee that a man, well known in and about the lobbies of the Legislature approached him with an offer of \$100,000 if he would work for the Martin bill, and report it out of his committee favorably. The offer, he said, was made recently at the Republican Club in New York City.

Governorship Support Offered

Within a short time thereafter Senator Thompson said, at a one-time session of this state, at a hotel not far distant from the Republican Club, told him a certain head of a big New York City traction company and other streetcar magnates would lend their support to any attempt Thompson might make to get the Republican nomination for Governor if he supported the Martin bill.

After the secret session Senator Burlingame offered a resolution reading partly as follows:

"Whereas, Senator George F. Thompson did, on April 7, state on the

U. S. Wheat for 1919 Is Valued At 2½ Billion

Biggest Yield in History of Nation Is Indicated by the Government Report; Huge Surplus Predicted

Condition 99.3 Per Cent

Officials Silent on the Cost to Taxpayers of Making Good the \$2.26 Guaranty

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Forecast by the Department of Agriculture to-day that the nation's winter wheat crop would total 837,000,000 bushels, the largest crop ever grown, aroused immediate speculation as to the cost to the government of such an enormous yield.

Under the bill passed by Congress in the closing days of the last session the government is obligated to pay the difference between the guaranteed price of \$2.26 a bushel and the world market price for every bushel, not only on winter but of spring wheat produced.

The total value of the winter wheat crop on the basis of an 837,000,000-bushel crop forecast would be \$1,891,620,000. The spring wheat crop, soon to be planted, cannot be estimated, but Department of Agriculture officials to-day predicted it would range between 225,000,000 and 300,000,000 bushels, which would increase the total value of the nation's wheat crop to approximately \$2,500,000,000.

The part of this \$2,500,000,000 that the government must pay to maintain the guaranteed price was a matter upon which officials here declined to comment. It was said the factors influencing the world market price, such as production in Argentina, Australia and other countries, and the European situation, were numerous to make any prediction at this time. The Department of Agriculture has no information as to estimated wheat production in the other wheat-growing countries of the world.

Officials expressed the belief to-day that there would be a good foreign demand for American wheat which would take care of the nation's surplus, and while the loss to the government through its price guarantee may amount far into the millions of dollars, so far as the actual wealth of the country was concerned it simply will be taking money from one pocket and putting it into another.

To-day's forecast also indicated that America will have a greater surplus than ever before. The United States requires for its own yearly consumption about 53 bushels of wheat for each person within it. With approximately 110,000,000 people in the United States, and adding and approximately 75,000,000 bushels of wheat which is necessary for seeding purposes, the demands of this country this year are estimated at more than 650,000,000 bushels.

With a spring wheat production, estimated at from 225,000,000 to 300,000,000 it would appear the surplus available for export would be in the neighborhood of about 450,000,000 bushels.

33 Bolshevik Plotters Are Executed at Pinsk

WARSAW, April 7 (By The Associated Press).—Thirty-three Bolsheviks were executed Saturday at Pinsk, on the eastern frontier of Poland. They were charged with plotting an uprising for the purpose of overpowering the weakened garrison and seizing the city.

An Allied commission, composed of Americans, British and French, is conducting the fullest inquiry and may send a special mission to Pinsk from Warsaw for that purpose. Some reports place the number of executions as high as 25, but Colonel Francis E. Francek, Health Commissioner of Buffalo, N. Y., who was in Pinsk at the time for the American Red Cross, fixes the number at thirty-three.

Colonel Francek said that according to the military officials two hundred Bolsheviks were discovered plotting in a hall on the outskirts of the city Saturday afternoon. The building was surrounded, but a majority of the Bolsheviks managed to make their escape. About seventy were captured and marched to the city market place, where every second one was shot.

Foley's Public Service Bill Is Reported Out

ALBANY, April 8.—The Senate Public Service Commission to-night reported out the Foley bill abolishing the present Public Service Commission of five members in New York City and setting up in its place a two-headed commission. One commissioner is to have control of the regulatory and quasi-judicial powers of the commission and the other to have charge of construction.

From a source close to the Governor, the Tribune correspondent learned to-night that Judge Benjamin N. Cardozo, of the Court of Appeals, can have the regulatory commissioner-ship if he will accept it. The job pays \$15,000 annually. The term is six years.

Governor Smith has offered the job of transit construction commissioner to Colonel William Barclay Parsons, now in France, where he has been attached to the American expeditionary force.

Clemenceau Saves Life Of Man Who Shot Him

PARIS, April 8 (By The Associated Press).—President Poincaré has commuted to ten years' imprisonment the death sentence imposed upon Emile Cottin, who in an attempt to assassinate Premier Clemenceau on February 19 last, shot and severely wounded him.

The commutation of sentence was on the recommendation of M. Clemenceau himself.

Ten Arrested In Crusade on Drug Traffic

Major Daniel L. Porter, Supervisor of the Internal Revenue Office, with ten of his men, acting in cooperation with Police Lieutenant Scherb and fifteen detectives of the Narcotic Squad, last night arrested six doctors and four druggists, charged with violation of Section 1006 of the Harrison act.

The men were taken to Police Headquarters, where they were locked up. Fifty drug addicts were also rounded up and they had been questioned at length and then allowed to go.

Cocaine, heroin and other habit-forming drugs, valued at \$25,000, were confiscated.

The physicians arrested said they were Dr. Bernhard Pitt, of 39 Stanton Street; Dr. Leonard Harris, of 317 East Thirtieth Street, and his nephew and assistant, Dr. Henry Harris, of 314 Simpson Street, The Bronx; Dr. Louis A. Falk, of 102 Madison Street; Dr. Abraham L. Cardaza, of 1082 Lexington Avenue, and his partner, Dr. David N. Brown, of the same address.

The druggists said they were J. Freilich, of First Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street; Julius Nelson, of 275 Broome Street; Samuel Jacobs, of 1919 Lexington Avenue, and Isadore Sherman, of 98 Livingston Street.

The raids were the first of a series which Major Porter declared would wipe out a traffic in drugs with which the police and Federal authorities have hitherto been unable to cope. The warrants on which the arrests were made were issued recently by United

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Trial of Baker Aids Demanded By Chamberlain

Senator Charges U. S. Law Was Violated by Franking 70,000 Pamphlets Against Ansell Reforms

Demand Sent to Palmer

Official Privilege Was Used for Personal Purposes, Is Basis of His Complaint

By Carter Field

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The fight to reform the present system of military justice in the army took a new turn to-day when Senator Chamberlain demanded the criminal prosecution of certain of its defenders in the War Department.

In a letter to Attorney General Palmer, Mr. Chamberlain charged that these defenders of the system had caused to be printed, presumably at government expense, 70,000 copies of a sixty-four page pamphlet and sent these through the mails under the frank of the now defunct War Industries Board.

Accompanying the pamphlet many copies of which have been returned by indignant lawyers to Senator Chamberlain is a letter, also printed at the Government Printing Office, from Colonel John H. Wigmore, of the judge advocate general's department, admitting that the sending of this defense is "deliberately breaking through the etiquette of the military service."

Action by Baker Doubtful

In his letter to Attorney General Palmer demanding prosecution of those whom he accuses, Senator Chamberlain declared he had no expectation that the Secretary of War would do his duty in this regard.

"This gross abuse of official position and the franking privilege is one of the blindest evidences," Mr. Chamberlain declared, "of the length to which the Secretary of War will go, in support of his subordinates to go, in support

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Wilson's Ship Starts for Brest April 11

WASHINGTON, April 8.—President Wilson's orders for the transport George Washington to proceed to Brest brought the following statement from the Navy Department to-day:

"Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt late to-day received a cablegram from Admiral Benson at Paris requesting that the sailing of the U. S. S. George Washington be expedited at once, by direction of the President. The U. S. S. George Washington will, therefore, leave New York at the earliest possible opportunity, probably Friday afternoon, April 11."

Admiral Benson's cable of to-day followed a message sent yesterday, asking when the ship could be made ready to sail. Then, though word had come from Paris that the President had determined there must be an end to delays at the peace conference, and had ordered the transport to France, Navy Department officials said no new orders had been issued and that the ship was preparing to sail according to schedule on Monday, April 14.

Communication to-day with the New York Navy Yard, where the George Washington is undergoing overhauling, brought a report that she could be made ready for sea by Friday, and she was ordered out then. The George Washington should reach Brest by April 20.

Kiev Reports Odessa Taken By Bolsheviki

Paris Fails, However, to Confirm News From Moscow That Ukrainians Have Entered Black Sea Port

PARIS, April 8 (By The Associated Press).—The Ukrainian Soviet troops have captured Odessa, according to advices from Kiev, transmitted by wireless from Moscow under date of April 7. The news has not been officially confirmed.

Late dispatches indicated that Bolshevik pressure against Odessa, the Russian port on the Black Sea, was increasing, and intimated the imminent evacuation of the city by the Allies. The Paris "Matin" said that the Allies would probably be withdrawn ultimately to the Dniester, in order to protect Bessarabia and Rumania, and that the Isthmus of Perekop had been fortified for the protection of the Russian naval base of Sebastopol.

Giant Torpedo Plane to Try Atlantic Race

Flier Built to Blow Up German Fleet; British Entry in 'Cross-Ocean Contest Starts From Ireland

New York Tribune European Bureau

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LONDON, April 8.—"My chance of winning the transatlantic flight by starting from Ireland is at least equal to that of Harry Hawker and Sydney Pickles, who are starting from Newfoundland with the supposed advantage of westerly winds. At the present time our information does not prove that the trade winds are effective at a height of 10,000 feet, and it is doubtful whether flying from the west gives any actual help. I intend to take advantage of the first easterly wind after April 12, and hope to leave Limerick not later than April 15."

Thus spoke Major J. C. P. Wood, who, accompanied by Captain C. C. Wyllie, as assistant pilot and navigator, will attempt the flight in a Short Brothers' biplane.

Built to Carry Torpedo

The machine was built to carry a huge torpedo for attacking the German fleet. An aluminum petrol tank, holding 600 gallons, now takes the torpedo's place. By a special device the tank can be emptied rapidly by the pilot if he is forced to make a descent, and the tank will then act as a float to keep the craft above water for a considerable time. It has a span of sixty feet, an over-all length of thirty-four feet and it fitted with a Rolls-Royce engine of 380 horsepower. There is a dual control and mechanism for sending and receiving wireless messages.

"We hope to maintain a steady speed of ninety miles an hour," said Major Wood, "our distance capacity being about 3,000 miles, and expect to start about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the sake of having a few hours of daylight for the purpose of getting clear of the coast. All being well, we hope to reach Newfoundland about the following noon, when, if fortune is with us, we shall proceed to America."

French Aviator Starts

VERSAILLES, April 8 (By The Associated Press).—Lieutenant Jean Pierre Fontan started on a flight to-day to Casablanca, Morocco, from which town he will proceed to Dakar, in the French colony of Senegal, and thence to the Cape Verde Islands, with the intention of attempting a flight across the Atlantic from the islands. He is accompanied by a mechanic, Philibert Cahouet.

A dispatch from London under date of March 18 said that according to reports from Paris Lieutenant Fontan left Villacoublay for Dakar on March 6, but was compelled to land southeast of Blais because of a cracked cylinder. Lieutenant Fontan planned a flight from Dakar to Pernambuco, Brazil, via St. Paul. The distance from the Cape Verde Islands to Pernambuco is 1,616 miles.

Huge Machine Entered

LONDON, April 8.—The Handley-Paige Company to-day entered one of its airplanes, which had been built for a bombing expedition to Berlin, in the transatlantic flight. The machine has four 350-horsepower engines and a capacity of two thousand gallons of gasoline for a twenty-five-hour flight.

Separate Peace With Bavaria Is Discussed

PARIS, April 8.—(By The Associated Press).—There is much apprehension in peace conference circles as to the effect the establishment of a soviet government at Munich may have on the conclusion of peace.

As the Munich government appears from press dispatches to be well established, the peace delegates are considering the eventual necessity of negotiating two peace treaties with Germany, one with Berlin and the other with Munich.

If you have money, buy more LIBERTY BONDS—From us. If you need money, we will buy LIBERTY BONDS—From you. John Muir & Co., 61 B'way—Adv't.

Break With Lloyd George Is Reported

President Says He and Allies Are Far Apart and Hints He Is Preparing to Quit Parley

Demands His Way On Three Points

Against Big Indemnities and Saar Annexation; for Recognizing Lenine

THE origin and tragic significance of the Paris crisis are revealed in the two cable messages following. Frederick Moore tells how the President on rising from his bed repudiated the conciliatory work of Colonel House and set himself against the council. Frank H. Simonds discusses the danger of a separate peace between Germany and the United States, with England, France and Italy—the Allies—acting in their own interests.

By Frederick Moore

New York Tribune Special Cable Service

PARIS, April 8.—President Wilson has repudiated the work Colonel House did with the Council of Four while he (the President) was ill, and the fat is again in the fire.

Mr. Wilson has caused it to be announced that he is nowhere near an agreement with the Allied delegates, and indicates that he will depart for home without further negotiations if the three premiers—Lloyd George, for England; Clemenceau, for France, and Orlando, for Italy—will not soon agree with his terms.

High Hopes for an Agreement Stifled

Does he mean it literally, and, if so, will Orlando, Lloyd George and Clemenceau accept his ideas of what peace should be? These are the questions on the lips of all the delegates to the peace conference to-day.

The relief and joy resulting from the two days of conciliatory work by Colonel House—who represented the United States during President Wilson's illness—have given place to this tragic development.

With more dramatic effect than on any previous occasion of similar Presidential action, the President's press agents have announced his readiness to depart from Paris, leaving the peace unsigned. It is announced that he will not leave without making a public statement of his position so that the world may judge whether he or those opposing his views in the peace conference are right.

The Three Points at Issue

In the Council of Four

It is definitely stated that on the three principal points at issue, as well as on many others, he differs radically from the other members of the conference, and apparently is without hope of an agreement unless Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Orlando accept his views. These three main points are:

REPARATIONS.

THE DISPOSITION OF THE SAAR VALLEY.

THE RECOGNITION OF RUSSIA.

There has been growing evidence in recent weeks that Mr. Wilson desires to recognize the Bolsheviks because he feels that the French, who have constantly opposed recognition and, on the contrary, advocate military intervention, privately aided in preventing the success of his Principio conference project by calling it absurd and by not encouraging non-Bolshevik governments to participate.

It is known that the President stands for no indemnities from Germany, while the French stand for the last farthing obtainable. Mr. Wilson stands for only such reparation as will not cripple Germany, while the French feel that only by shackling Germany can they revive and recover from the havoc Germany wrought.

Mr. Wilson is like Portia with

